

Sleeves are worn close at the wrists, generally with fullness or large puffs at the shoulders, which gives a pulled-up appearance. Sometimes the outline of the sleeve is broken at the elbow to admit of an additional cuff or ruffle.

Ruffles, wide flounces, quiltings, pipings, and gimp are the favorite styles and materials for decorating dresses. The gimps of this season are extremely rich and costly, resembling the beaded passementerie tufted over with spots of satin or velvet.

WALKING COSTUMES.

A pattern walking suit was trotted out for our edification. It was a russet brown poplin, the color of the leaves when they have withered and fallen from the trees. The flounce at the bottom of the skirt was wide, and set in with a full and handsome green gimp. The over-skirt had a panner back attached to an apron pointed at the sides and sloping in an arch across the front. This was bordered with two rows of gimp. The basque was short, cut at the bottom to correspond with the over-skirt, and had a narrow-pointed berthe around the shoulders.

EVENING DRESSES.

One of these delightful articles was on exhibition. It was of salmon-colored silk, trimmed with a new and pleasing shade of garnet, known as the Sultan shade. The skirt has two wide flounces headed with two narrow ruffles. The over-skirt has a square upon the back skirt, and lengthened out by a flounce to the depth of the apron. Above the flounce the overskirt is trimmed with Sultan satin pipings, producing a pleasing *tout ensemble*. The corsage is low, not to say décolleté, and is ornamented with pipings and ruffles. These dresses looked so lovely that we almost wished we were a girl, so that we might wear such.

BONNETS.

When poor Maria Antoinette disappeared, Edmund Burke delivered a glowing eulogy, in which he said, "the age of chivalry is gone." "Not so, Edmund, she's come back," as the rustic orator said. So she has, at least in fashionable life, for the styles prevalent in her time, and introduced by her, prevail now. This is true of bonnets, as well as dresses. These trifles, for they are only from three to five inches in depth, and very narrow across the head—sweep up high over the forehead. They are made up of puffings, bows, and flowers, standing erect like a small tower, and when the coquette casts her pretty head to one side, they resemble the leaning tower of Pisa. The scarfs or streamers are a yard long, fall low upon the bosom, like last season, and are joined by a knotted rosette. Black velvet is the material most elegant for street and carriage wear, and white royal velvet for evening bonnets. The ornamentation consists of very handsome jet and steel beads, buds, and jeweled bugs. The latter are not supposed to be alive.

HOW HAIR IS WORN.

The Marie Antoinette style of wearing the hair is still the favorite. Short-curl plumes are used in dressing the hair. The chignons still move upward, and soon will reach the perpendicular. As soon as it attains the highest point it will stop, like the tide at high water, and will then go back to the other extreme, and once more the hair will be worn in its most beautiful style, *au naturel*, adown the shoulders.

The Germantown Telegraph says:—"The cleanest and best farm we ever saw was that of the 'Highlands,' belonging to the late Mr. George Sheaff, in Montgomery County. In a tract of land of over three hundred acres there was scarcely a weed to be seen, so thoroughly were they destroyed as they appeared. The fence corners, usually the hot-beds for the propagation of Bastard vegetation, Mr. S. has systematically cultivated; and he informed us that he raised enough hay from these neglected spots to pay all the expenses of the weed-destroying process."

RANCID BUTTER.—It is owing to a lack of information or to the carelessness on the part of butter makers, that so much of a rancid or inferior character of butter finds its way to market. A good article is as easily made as a poor one, and the former will be found more profitable to the manufacturer, in the long run, than the latter. The butter maker should reflect that to make or prepare good butter is one thing, and only a portion of the business. It requires care in the preservation after it is made. If it is to be kept any considerable time, it should be packed down with great care, in order that the air may be excluded from the mass as much as possible. Cracked crocks or imperfect butter tubs should not be used, because they will not hold brine or exclude the air as perfectly as tight ones will do. Work the butter clear of milk, but do not tear the grain more than absolutely necessary for this purpose. Salt liberally and evenly, but not for the purpose of selling salt instead of butter. Pack closely, excluding all the air possible. If not intended for immediate use, cover the surface with a strong brine or a profuse coating of salt. Over all put a tight cover, and the necessary precaution for preservation has been taken. When a portion of a tub or crock is removed for use, see that the surface is kept intact, else the action of the atmosphere will soon impart a rancid flavor to what is left, rendering it unfit for use. It is owing solely to carelessness in these respects that so much poor butter finds its way to market, entailing an unnecessary loss to the manufacturers, and thereby impairing their reputation in market.—*Farm and Fireside.*

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.—A country where the roses have no fragrance, and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites, and the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes on the heel; where the place of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is on the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet, and language without a grammar.

An Oregon paper interprets "S. T. 1860—X." to mean, "Democracy is the same T. thing as it was in 1860, X-actly."

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

Republican Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
 VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANDJEAN, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.
 For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

Principles Wanted—Not Leaders.

Gen. Rosecrans, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has taken upon himself another mission recently, as our readers are aware, and has been in consultation with the principal leaders in the late rebellion, for that purpose visiting first Horatio Seymour, at Utica, and next the aforesaid leaders, at White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia—Farquhar County, we believe. Gen. Rosecrans went in the interest of the Democratic party; forgetting, evidently, that what was the "peace" is now the "war" Democracy; as Frank Blair's letter and his consequent nomination do fully show. He wanted the quiet Lee to say a word that would help the cause of Seymour; to indicate, as a recent leader of the South, what medicine the South would be willing to accept out of a Democratic spoon, with a Constitutional bill under its chin, to protect its suit of gray. This little effort of the General shows that the party in whose interest it was made seek for the support of men who love the South more than they do the country, and whose inclinations are therefore not national, but sectional.

Does the Democratic party wish to undo the work of reconstruction already done, and place it in the hands of at the will of such men? This seems evident to us by the course that party is pursuing, and by its instincts exhibited during and since the war. It shows a tenderness for the South and the "lost cause," which ignores the right of the people to make themselves secure against further sectional efforts tending toward revolution. For the security of this right, the Democracy show no concern whatever, either through their orators or their press. This, with those who really love the Union, will be enough to secure condemnation of the Democratic cause. It goes down in a ship of its own making, and under false colors, for it appeals to the Constitution only in the interest of sectionalism. Every intelligent man knows this is true, if he reads even a Democratic paper of fair ability. He knows that, from the first of the campaign until now, no condemnation of the spirit that caused the rebellion, and which still seeks for rule in the South, has been uttered by the Democracy in any way to give such expression authority. On this point their Conventions are dumb. But, on the other hand, the national debt, incurred necessarily in the preservation of the Union, is held up as the result of "Radical rule" merely, and its real cause steadily and infamously ignored. It thus tries, before the eyes of the world, to transfer the guilt and the evils of secession to the party which put secession down, and has only the most fraternal feeling and undying pity for those who hated the Union with a hatred that still manifests itself in the most infernal forms all through the Southern States. We do not wonder that Northern Democrats begin to realize the character of the work they are trying to do, and its hopelessness unless the Southern leaders will come up to their help. The effort of Rosecrans is an open confession of weakness. It is not a solitary one. Pendleton has signified that he cannot fill his engagements to speak in Illinois, because of the greater need of his speeches in Ohio. The Democracy hoped to win by audacity. Their movement falters. They cry out for help. They hunt up the idols of the "lost cause" and ask for aid. They think they want leaders, when their only lack is in principles that touch the Union instead of the Southern heart. Let them wait, as they must, until another campaign, and in the meantime seek first the integrity of the Union and its perpetuity as the protector of the rights of man, and then, perhaps, "all these things," which are sought for politically, may be added.

MOUNT VERNON.—Rev. Dr. Stebbins says it is an insult to the memory of Washington, and a shame to the nation, that Mt. Vernon is so mismanaged, and by rebel spirits, too. Everything is in the most slovenly, tumble-down condition imaginable. It is owned by an association of ladies, of which Miss Pamela Cunningham is President. She lives in the mansion, and shows neither the ability or disposition to take care of it. Of the purchase money, let it be remembered, one hundred thousand dollars was raised by Edward Everett, from his celebrated Lecture.

SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.—The election in Maine takes place on Monday next the 14th inst. The canvass on both sides has been exceedingly vigorous. The Democracy have had George H. Pendleton, Sam Cox, James Brooks, and Richard O'Gorman; while Senators Wilson and Fessenden, Gen. Logan and Gov. Harriman have spoken for the Republican. Gov. Chamberlain's majority last year was 11,614, this year it will be at least 15,000 or 20,000. The popular impression that California held her election the first Wednesday in September is wrong. By a new law of her Legislature the time is changed to November, the same day of the Presidential election.

REVERDY JOHNSON.—Reverdy Johnson has handsomely returned the compliment paid him in his unanimous confirmation by our Senate as Minister to England. In a speech at the annual banquet of the eaters at Sheffield, on Thursday of last week, he eulogized the results of the recent civil war in this country, and pointed out the fact that it had its compensation for all sufferings and burdens of debt in the destruction of slavery. Said this loyal Marylander:

"None now but free men tread the soil of America, and history would say that was all well spent in erasing this blot tarnishing our fame and belying the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Johnson, it is understood, is a warm supporter of Grant for the Presidency.

Foreign Correspondence.

LONDON, August 26th, 1868.

The British nation, like the rest of Europe, is opposed to the peace being disturbed by the French Emperor, and in his late interview with the French Minister of foreign affairs, Lord Stanley has left no doubt as to the direction which the sympathy of the people of Great Britain would take in the event of a war breaking out on the Continent. Our Government does not, at any time, favor war, except where war becomes almost, too, of absolute necessity; the commercial and industrial interests of this country are antagonistic to the movement of large armies and it is natural therefore that the struggle now in prospect between France and Germany should be reviewed with an unfavorable eye so much more because it would merely be initiated by Napoleon to gratify his own personal ambition and personal vanity. France, even if she came off victorious, would gain little or nothing in comparison with the heavy additional public debt which would be the inevitable result; but Napoleon hesitates to get to war on account of his isolated position more than because he considers its outbreak a calamity for the country over which he rules. Spain is on the eve of new insurrection, and therefore rather a drawback than an assistant as an ally and cannot therefore be depended upon as to any intent by Napoleon, although the plan was sometime ago and is still being talked about, of Spain's army occupying Rome in case of hostilities breaking out on the Rhine and thus enabling the French Emperor to employ elsewhere his troops stationed on Royal territory. As for King Victor Emmanuel, his and the Italian nation sympathies are not on the side of France; they incline towards Russia though the latter power has reason to consider Italy a rather slack ally in active engagement. Austria is too weak and too much pre-occupied with her own interior organization of her affairs to be of any assistance to Napoleon and the sympathies of the Austrian people would probably be stronger in favor of the German than of the French element. As for Russia, her position is too well known to admit of any doubt about the moral support she would be apt to lend to the cause of Prussia, if that power should be attacked by French armies. All that is left to France therefore in the way of allies, are the small powers, such as Belgium, Holland, and perhaps Denmark and the "sick man" in Constantinople. Against such chances Napoleon will not venture to struggle; it is believed by some that he will wait for a powerful ally to turn up, before engaging in a gigantic war, and risking his throne on its issue. B.

TRUE.—The following item from an editorial in the Tribune is worthy of perusal:

Gen. Rosecrans wants the late Rebels to "evince a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country," by undertaking to govern her; and they consent to make the sacrifice. Give them complete, unqualified control of the South first and the Union afterward, and they are quite willing to undertake the government of both. In this, we recognize their frankness and sincerity; we fail to perceive the chivalry or the magnanimity. If they had been asked, for the country's sake, to treat their loyal neighbors and fellow citizens as equals, according to their political rights in spite of their color, we could have comprehended the appeal to their chivalry and magnanimity; but when they are asked to take everything and concede nothing we cannot imagine where the magnanimity on their part comes in. Can you?

Thurlof Weed reports Catlin the American artist, whose gallery of Indian portraits attracted so much attention thirty years ago, residing at Brussels, and passing his old age in poverty.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Situation.

We recently printed an account which a correspondent of the Herald gave a conversation he had a few days ago, at the White Sulphur Springs, with Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the so-called Confederacy. According to the writer, Mr. Stephens, speaking of the Republicans, and of Gen. Grant, and of the coming Presidential election, uttered, with much of the same tenor, these extraordinary sentiments:

"They [the Republicans] have trampled the Constitution under foot, and have legislated solely to keep themselves in power, and to effect the same object."

Without a political revolution occurs meantime, the Government will be merged into a despotism—an empire. If Grant is elected next November, I never expect to see another Presidential election. I know him very well. He is a remarkable man, and one that few appreciate; of decided military genius, indomitable energy, and determined will—just the man for a *coup d'état*, such as the present Emperor Napoleon performed when he placed himself on the throne of France."

Presuming that Mr. Stephens is correctly reported, he furnishes a fresh illustration of the amazing audacity and impudence of the leaders of the rebellion.

Traitors who have forfeited their lives and who, under any Government but ours, would have long since been compelled to pay the forfeit, they have saved their necks but lost their senses. Do these shameless felons think they can bully and frighten those who trampled them down in the late war? Do they imagine that the loyal people of the country do not appreciate at its true value their simulated anxiety for a Constitution and a Government which they fought four years to destroy, staining the whole land with fraternal blood, and piling up a debt whose blighting shadow stretches into the next century, and all for the purpose of extending and strengthening the crime of human slavery.

Mr. Stephens is of the opinion that if Grant is elected President, he will play the role of Louis Napoleon, merge the republic into an empire, and mount a despotic throne. We are not charitable enough to believe that he believes anything of the sort. If he does, then he has fallen into a deluge so utter that his opinions are beneath contempt. His sombre blather about never seeing another Presidential election if Grant is chosen in November, is only a feeble echo of the prophecy of eight years ago. Then it was the roar of a whole forest of untamed lions; now it is the feeble yelp of a pack of thoroughly scoured spaniels. The great mass of our people deride and despise it. It might, perhaps, frighten a few timid conservatives; but it will scare them in the very opposite direction from that whither Stephens and his allies would fain drive them. They are not going to join these ex-rebels in fomenting another civil war, but are fleeing to the standard of Grant, so that the whole Union may enjoy protection, peace, and prosperity.

Mr. Stephens used to be remarkable for the clearness of his head and the firmness of his nerves. If he yet retains his faculties, he intends these utterances for threats. But we rather incline to the opinion that mental and physical decay has undermined that once luminous intellect and imperious will, and that he is slowly expiring a driveller and a show.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Baptism of Thaddeus Stevens.

DID HE DIE A CATHOLIC?—DID HE GO TO PURGATORY.

(From the New York Tablet Sept. 5.)

The Philadelphia *Universal*, which is the ablest, as it is the oldest Roman Catholic paper in America, in giving an account of the last hours of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and his baptism by Sisters of Charity says:

"The deceased himself gave full consent to this baptism. He died in a few minutes after the sacrament. Had he during his long life any predilections for the Catholic faith? Be that as it may, he died a son of Pius IX., and as baptism expunges all sins which are on the soul before its administration, his salvation is certain. God rest his soul."

This is a large concession. If (which we deny) "baptism expunges all sins which are on the soul before its administration," and "salvation is certain" to the baptized, what becomes of the contingent state of Purgatory, and what need of the appended prayer, "God rest his soul"? It will be seen that "baptism," not Christ, expunges sin, according to this extract. This is consistent with the claim of the Roman priesthood; but certainly there is no need of purgatory for souls where "salvation is certain." We are glad to find our contemporary standing on Protestant ground. Will he accept the logical conclusion from his own premises?

The foregoing is from the *Protestant Churchman*, and is a fair specimen of its spirit and logic, as well as of its theological attainments. That the Philadelphia *Universal* is the oldest and ablest Catholic paper in the United States, will be news to our readers. We think we are somewhat its seniors. With regard to the baptism by a Sister of Charity of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, we are glad to learn it was with his full knowledge and consent; if so, and he had the proper faith and dispositions, it undoubtedly remitted all his sins, both original and actual, and nothing required him to be detained in Purgatory. The Catholic Church does not teach that all who die in the Lord must undergo the pains of Purgatory, but only those who are not pure enough to enter immediately into Heaven. We do not pray for the souls of those who are certain are in Heaven. The dispensing with Purgatory and prayers for the dead in the case of such is very far from placing us on Protestant ground. We would inform the Protestant *Churchman* that it is Christ who saves in baptism, and that there is no baptism without Him.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is "in a condition of serene confidence" in reference to the election of Seymour and Blair. Mr. Tilden's serene confidence is only equalled by that of the celebrated bull who undertook to butt a locomotive off the track. This incident took place in Westchester County, and Mr. Tilden, by inspiring the only inhabitants of that wealthy and cultivated district, may learn the result of the bull's attempt.—*Tribune.*

O'NEIL RAMPANT.—Fresh Pond, a very pretty grove not far from Boston (Mass.) was, on Thursday last, decorated by the presence of "General" O'Neil and a number of Fenians, who went there for the purpose of indulging in a picnic and in speeches of a blatant and defiant character. In the course of his speech, O'Neil said that the British authorities had "recently suppressed a Fenian picnic in Montreal," which he thought was a great hardship. He said also that persons who wished to know when the Fenians would again take the field must be patient, as the leaders had come to the conclusion that they must bide their time. Before many months had elapsed the Fenian flag would wave over a free and independent republic upon American soil.—*Montreal News.*

"BRICK" POMEROY'S PEDIGREE.—"Brick" Pomeroxy is trying to find out what kind of clay he is made of. Following out the investigation, he wrote to Senator Pomeroxy, enquiring to what branch of the Pomeroxy family he belonged? The Senator replied that "Brick" might take which branch he pleased, but he, (the Senator,) belonged to the other branch.

Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

ESSEX, Aug. 29, 1868.
 For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the Kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1863, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.
 ALANSON SAMSON.

VALLEY HOUSE, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 17, '68.
 I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to lessen until today I am entirely well. The many remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the only effective means of cure.
 CHARLES SMITH,
 Northampton, Mass.

ADDRESS
To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose exhausted system prompts treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or floccy, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick scum rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspnea. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart, or of any of the ailments which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctors for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Buretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF CATHARTIC is the great remedy, a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, General Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 394 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$8.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.
 Boston, July, 1868. 226 lyrdaw

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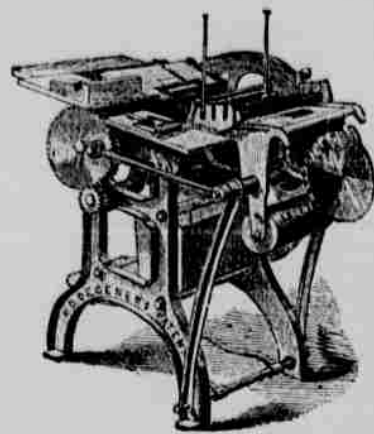
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St. Albans, Feb. 27, 1867. 154-11